

IN THE CLAIMS

1. (original) A method of data transmission, such that  $M$  diverse groups of transmission channels each having  $K$  transmission channels, where  $M \geq 1$ ,  $K \geq 1$ , are formed at the base station, pilot signals are transmitted from the base station to the mobile station from all  $M \cdot K$  transmission channels of diverse groups, impulse responses of  $M \cdot K$  transmission channels of diverse groups are estimated at the mobile station using the transmitted pilot signals, which differs in that  $L_m$  sets of weighting coefficients of transmission direction each having  $K - 1$  weighting coefficients of transmission direction are formed at the mobile station using the estimated impulse responses of  $M \cdot K$  transmission channels of diverse groups, where  $1 \leq L_m \leq K$  and  $m = 1, 2, \dots, M$ , for each of  $M$  diverse groups of transmission channels for each of  $L_m$  sets of weighting coefficients of transmission direction a transfer function of a channel of directional transmission corresponding to this set is estimated at the mobile station, a feedback signal containing  $L_m$  weighting coefficients of transmission direction formed for each of  $M$  diverse groups of transmission channels as well as an estimated transfer function for each of  $L_m$  weighting coefficients of transmission direction formed for each of  $M$  diverse groups of transmission channels is transmitted from the mobile station to the base station,  $L_m$  channels of directional transmission are formed at the base station for each of  $M$  diverse groups of transmission channels using the transmitted sets of weighting coefficients of transmission direction, channels of signal spectrum correction are formed at the base station for each of  $M$  diverse groups of transmission channels for each of  $L_m$  channels of directional transmission and their

transfer functions are corrected according to the transmitted estimated transfer functions of channels of directional transmission in such a way that the reception quality of an information signal at the mobile station is maximized, information signal copies are formed at the base station for all  $L_m$  channels of directional transmission for all  $M$  diverse groups of transmission channels and all formed copies of the information signal are simultaneously transmitted over the corresponding channels of directional transmission after applying them to the respective channels of signal spectrum correction.

2. (original) The method of claim 1, wherein all transmitted pilot signals and the information signal are mutually orthogonal or quasi-orthogonal.

3. (original) The method of claim 1, wherein all transmitted pilot signals and the information signal are quasi-orthogonal.

4. (original) The method of data transmission, such that  $M$  diverse groups of transmission channels each having  $K$  transmission channels are formed at the base station, where  $M \geq 1$ ,  $K \geq 1$ , pilot signals are transmitted from the base station to the mobile station from all  $M \cdot K$  transmission channels of diverse groups, impulse responses of  $M \cdot K$  transmission channels of diverse groups are estimated at the mobile station using the transmitted pilot signals, which differs in that  $L_m$  sets of weighting coefficients of transmission direction each having  $K - 1$  weighting coefficients of transmission direction are formed at the mobile station for each of  $M$

diverse groups of transmission channels using the estimated impulse responses of  $M \cdot K$  transmission channels of diverse groups, where  $1 \leq L_m \leq K$  and  $m = 1, 2, \dots, M$ , a feedback signal containing  $L_m$  formed sets of weighting coefficients of transmission direction for each of  $M$  diverse groups of transmission channels is transmitted from the mobile station to the base station,  $L_m$  channels of directional transmission are formed at the base station at each of  $M$  diverse groups of transmission channels using transmitted sets of weighting coefficients of transmission direction, pilot signals for transmit diversity are transmitted from the base station to the mobile station from each of  $M$  diverse groups of transmission channels over each of  $L_m$  channels of directional transmission, transfer functions of each of  $L_m$  channels of directional transmission are estimated at the mobile station for each of  $M$  diverse groups of transmission channels using the transmitted pilot signals for transmit diversity, a feedback signal containing  $L_m$  estimated transfer functions of channels of direction transmission for each of  $M$  diverse groups of transmission channels is transmitted from the mobile station to the base station, channels of signal spectrum correction are formed at the base station for each of  $M$  diverse groups of transmission channels for each of  $L_m$  channels of directional transmission and their transfer functions are corrected according to transmitted estimated transfer functions of channels of directional transmission in such a way that the reception quality of the information signal at the mobile station is maximized, information signal copies are formed at the base station for all  $L_m$  channels of directional transmission for all  $M$  diverse groups of transmission channels and all formed copies of the information signal are simultaneously transmitted over the

corresponding channels of directional transmission after applying them to the respective channels of signal spectrum correction.

5. (original) The method of data transmission, such that  $M$  diverse groups of transmission channels each having  $K$  transmission channels are formed at the base station, where  $M \geq 1$ ,  $K \geq 1$ , pilot signals are transmitted from the base station to the mobile station from all  $M \cdot K$  transmission channels of diverse groups, impulse responses of  $M \cdot K$  transmission channels of diverse groups are estimated at the mobile station using the transmitted pilot signals, which differs in that  $L_m$  sets of weighting coefficients of transmission direction each having  $K - 1$  weighting coefficients of transmission direction are formed at the mobile station for each of  $M$  diverse groups of transmission channels using the estimated impulse responses of  $M \cdot K$  transmission channels of diverse groups, where  $1 \leq L_m \leq K$  and  $m = 1, 2, \dots, M$ , transfer functions of channels of directional transmission corresponding to each of  $L_m$  sets of weighting coefficients of transmission direction of all  $M$  diverse groups of transmission channels are estimated at the mobile station, a feedback signal containing  $L_m$  formed sets of weighting coefficients of transmission direction for each of  $M$  diverse groups of transmission channels is transmitted from the mobile station to the base station,  $L_m$  channels of directional transmission are formed at the base station at each of  $M$  diverse groups of transmission channels using the transmitted sets of weighting coefficients of transmission direction, pilot signals for transmit diversity are transmitted from the base station to the mobile station from each of  $M$  diverse groups of transmission channels over each of  $L_m$  channels of directional transmission,

transfer functions of  $L_m$  channels of directional transmission for each of  $M$  diverse groups of transmission channels are estimated at the mobile station using the transmitted pilot signals for transmit diversity, for each of  $M$  diverse groups of transmission channels an estimate of transfer function of each of  $L_m$  channels of directional transmission, obtained using  $K$  pilot signals transmitted from this diverse group of transmission channels, is combined with an estimate of its transfer function, obtained using a pilot signal for transmit diversity transmitted from this diverse group of transmission channels, a feedback signal containing  $L_m$  estimated transfer functions of channels of directional transmission for each of  $M$  diverse groups of transmission channels is transmitted from the mobile station to the base station, channels of signal spectrum correction are formed at the base station for each of  $M$  diverse groups of transmission channels for each of  $L_m$  channels of directional transmission and their transfer functions are corrected according to the transmitted estimated transfer functions of channels of directional transmission in such a way that the reception quality of the information signal at the mobile station is maximized, information signal copies are formed at the base station for all  $L_m$  channels of directional transmission for all  $M$  diverse groups of transmission channels and all formed information signal copies are simultaneously transmitted over the corresponding channels of directional transmission after applying them to the respective channels of signal spectrum correction.

6. (currently amended) The method of ~~any of claims 3 and 4~~ claim 3, wherein all transmitted pilot signals, pilot signals for transmit diversity, and the information signal are mutually orthogonal.

7. (currently amended) The method of any of ~~any of claims 3 and 4~~ claim 3, wherein all transmitted pilot signals, pilot signals for transmit diversity, and the information signal are quasi-orthogonal.

8. (currently amended) The method of ~~any of claims 1, 3, and 4~~ claim 1, wherein  $L_m$  sets of weighting coefficients of transmission direction each having  $K - 1$  weighting coefficients of transmission direction are formed at the mobile station for each of  $M$  diverse groups of transmission channels using the estimated impulse responses of  $M \cdot K$  transmission channels of diverse groups in such a way that a spatial correlation matrix  $\hat{R}_{m,n}$  is formed for each of  $M$  diverse groups of transmission channels for all of  $N$  resolvable paths of the transmitted pilot signals, where  $N \geq 1$ , as follows

$$\hat{R}_{m,n} = \begin{bmatrix} h_{m,1,n} \\ h_{m,2,n} \\ \vdots \\ h_{m,K,n} \end{bmatrix} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} (h_{m,1,n})^* & (h_{m,2,n})^* & \cdots & (h_{m,K,n})^* \end{bmatrix},$$

where  $h_{m,k,n}$  is a coefficient of the estimated impulse response of transmission channel  $k$  of diverse group  $m$  corresponding to the resolvable path  $n$  of the transmitted pilot signals,  $m = 1, 2, \dots, M$ ,  $k = 1, 2, \dots, K$ ,  $n = 1, 2, \dots, N$ ,  $x^*$  is an operation of complex conjugation of  $x$ , the spatial correlation matrix  $\hat{R}_m$  of all resolvable paths is formed for

each of  $M$  diverse groups of transmission channels as follows  $\hat{R}_m = \sum_{n=1}^N \hat{R}_{m,n}$ ,

an averaged spatial correlation matrix  $\hat{R}_m(i)$ , where  $i \geq 1$  is the number of an averaging step, is formed for each of  $M$  diverse groups of transmission channels as follows

$$\hat{R}_m(i) = \begin{cases} \hat{R}_m, & i = 1; \\ \alpha \hat{R}_m(i-1) + (1-\alpha) \hat{R}_m, & i > 1; \end{cases}$$

where  $0 \leq \alpha \leq 1$  is an averaging coefficient, the averaged spatial correlation matrix

$\hat{R}_m(i)$  is decomposed into eigen values  $\theta_{m,k}$  and corresponding eigen vectors  $\vec{V}_{m,k}$ ,

where  $k = 1, 2, \dots, K$ , the maximum eigen value  $\theta_{m,\max}$  is selected among eigen values

$\theta_{m,k}$ , such eigen values  $\theta_{m,j}$  are selected among all eigen values that

$\theta_{m,j} \geq \beta \cdot \theta_{m,\max}$ , where  $0 \leq \beta \leq 1$ ,  $j = 1, 2, \dots, L_m$ ,  $L_m$  is equal to the number of eigen

values  $\theta_{m,j}$ , for which this condition is satisfied,  $L_m$  eigen vectors  $\vec{V}_{m,j}$  corresponding

to  $L_m$  selected eigen values  $\theta_{m,j}$  are selected,  $L_m$  sets of weighting coefficients of

transmission direction each having  $K - 1$  weighting coefficients of transmission

direction are formed as follows  $W_{m,j,k} = \frac{V_{m,j,k}}{V_{m,j,1}}$ , where  $W_{m,j,k}$  is the  $k$ -th transmission

direction weighting coefficient of the  $j$ -th set of transmission direction weighting

coefficients of the  $m$ -th diverse group of transmission channels,  $V_{m,j,k}$  is the  $k$ -th

element of the  $j$ -th eigen vector of the averaged spatial correlation matrix of the  $m$ -th

diverse group of transmission channels,  $m = 1, 2, \dots, M$ ,  $j = 1, 2, \dots, L_m$ ,  $k = 2, 3, \dots, K$ .

9. (currently amended) The method of ~~any of claims 1 and 4~~ claim 1, wherein transfer functions of channels of directional transmission corresponding to each of  $L_m$  sets of weighting coefficients of transmission direction of all  $M$  diverse groups of transmission channels are estimated at the mobile station in such a way that an impulse response of each channel of directional transmission is formed as follows

$$H_{m,j} = \sum_{k=1}^K W_{m,j,k} \cdot h_{m,k},$$

$$W_{m,j,1} \equiv 1$$

where  $W_{m,j,k}$  is the  $k$ -th transmission direction weighting coefficient of the  $j$ -th set of transmission direction weighting coefficients of the  $m$ -th diverse group of transmission channels,  $m = 1, 2, \dots, M$ ,  $j = 1, 2, \dots, L_m$ ,  $k = 1, 2, \dots, K$ ,  $h_{m,k} = \sum_{n=1}^N h_{m,k,n} \cdot \delta(t - \tau_n)$  is an impulse response of the  $k$ -th transmission channel of the  $m$ -th diverse group of transmission channels, where  $h_{m,k,n}$  is a coefficient of the estimated impulse response of the  $k$ -th transmission channel of the  $m$ -th diverse group of transmission channels corresponding to the  $n$ -th resolvable path of transmitted pilot signals,  $\tau_n$  is a delay of the  $n$ -th resolvable path of transmitted pilot signals,  $m = 1, 2, \dots, M$ ,  $k = 1, 2, \dots, K$ ,  $n = 1, 2, \dots, N$ , an estimate of a transfer function of this channel of directional transmission is equal to the Fourier transform of the formed impulse response  $H_{m,j}$  of this channel of directional transmission.

10 (currently amended) The method of ~~any of claims 1, 3, and 4~~ claim 1, wherein  $L_m$  channels of directional transmission are formed at the base station for each of  $M$  diverse groups of transmission channels using the transmitted sets of weighting coefficients of transmission direction in such a way that in each of  $L_m$  channels of directional transmission  $K$  copies of an input signal of this channel of directional transmission are formed and transmitted over the corresponding transmission channel of this diverse group of transmission channels once each copy, starting from the second

one, has been multiplied by the corresponding weighting coefficient of transmission direction of the respective set of weighting coefficients of transmission direction.

11. (original) The method of claim 4, wherein for each of  $M$  diverse groups of transmission channels an estimate of a transfer function of each of  $L_m$  channels of directional transmission, obtained using  $K$  pilot signals transmitted from this diverse group of transmission channels, is combined with an estimate of its transfer function, obtained using a pilot signal for transmit diversity transmitted from this diverse group of transmission channels, in such a way that these two estimates are averaged with weights that are inversely proportional to error metrics of these estimates.

12. (original) The method of data transmission, such that  $M$  diverse groups of transmission channels each having  $K$  transmission channels are formed at the base station, where  $M \geq 1$ ,  $K \geq 1$ , which differs in that  $M$  diverse groups of receiving channels each having  $K$  receiving channels corresponding to  $M$  formed diverse groups of transmission channels are formed at the base station, a signal is transmitted from the mobile station to the base station and received at the base station in each of  $K$  receiving channels of each of  $M$  diverse groups,  $L_m$  sets of weighting coefficients of transmission direction each having  $K$  coefficients are formed for each of  $M$  diverse groups of transmission channels using a signal received from the mobile station in such a way that the reception quality of the base station signal received at the mobile station is maximized, where  $L_m \geq 0$  and

$m = 1, 2, \dots, M$ ,  $L_m$  channels of directional transmission are formed at each of  $M$  diverse groups of transmission channels using formed sets of weighting coefficients of transmission direction, pilot signals for transmit diversity are transmitted to the mobile station from each of  $M$  diverse groups of transmission channels over each of  $L_m$  channels of directional transmission, transfer functions of all  $L_m$  channels of directional transmission are estimated at the mobile station for each of  $M$  diverse groups of transmission channels using the transmitted pilot signals for transmit diversity, a feedback signal containing  $L_m$  estimated transfer functions of directional transmission channels for each of  $M$  diverse groups of transmission channels is transmitted to the base station, channels of signal spectrum correction are formed at the base station for each of  $M$  diverse groups of transmission channels for each of  $L_m$  channels of directional transmission and their transfer functions are corrected according to the transmitted estimated transfer functions of directional transmission channels in such a way that the reception quality of the information signal at the mobile station is maximized, information signal copies are formed for all  $L_m$  channels of directional transmission for all  $M$  diverse groups of transmission channels and all formed copies of the information signal are simultaneously transmitted over the corresponding channels of directional transmission after applying them to the respective channels of signal spectrum correction.

13. (original) The method of claim 10, wherein a signal transmitted from the mobile station to the base station is a pilot signal, or an information signal, or a feedback signal, or a control signal, or any combination of these signals.

14. (original) The method of claim 10, wherein  $L_m$  sets of weighting coefficients of transmission direction each having  $K$  coefficients are formed for each of  $M$  diverse groups of transmission channels in such a way that directions of arrival and the corresponding receiving powers of the received signal are estimated for each of  $M$  diverse groups of receiving channels,  $L_m$  directions corresponding to  $L_m$  maximum average values of received signal power are selected for each of  $M$  diverse groups of receiving channels,  $L_m$  sets of weighting coefficients of transmission direction each having  $K$  coefficients of transmission direction are formed for each of  $M$  diverse groups of transmission channels in  $L_m$  directions of signal arrival selected for a corresponding diverse group of reception channels in such a way that the reception quality of the signal transmitted from the base station to the mobile station is maximized.

15. (original) The method of claim 10, wherein channels of directional transmission are formed in such a way that in each channel of directional transmission  $K$  copies of an input signal of this channel of directional transmission are formed and transmitted over a corresponding transmission channel once each copy of the input signal has been multiplied by the corresponding weighting coefficient of transmission direction of the respective set of weighting coefficients of transmission direction.

16. (original) The method of claim 10, wherein all transmitted pilot signals for directional transmission and the information signal are mutually orthogonal or quasi-orthogonal.

17. (currently amended) The method of ~~any of claims 3, 4, and 10~~ claim 3, wherein transfer functions of all  $L_m$  channels of directional transmission are estimated at the mobile station for each of  $M$  diverse groups of transmission channels using the transmitted pilot signals for transmit diversity in such a way that an estimate of transfer function of each channel of directional transmission is equal to Fourier transform of estimated impulse response of this channel of directional transmission.

18. (currently amended) The method of ~~any of claims 1, 3, 4, and 10~~ claim 1, wherein channels of signal spectrum correction are formed at the base station for each of  $M$  diverse groups of transmission channels for each of  $L_m$  channels of directional transmission in such a way that a transfer function of each channel of signal spectrum correction is equal to a complex conjugate of the corresponding estimated transfer function of the channel of directional transmission.

19. (original) The apparatus for data transmission that includes  $M$  blocks of directional transmission,  $M \cdot K$  summation blocks,  $M \cdot K$  analog transmitters,  $M \cdot K$  antenna elements, such that the second inputs of each of  $M$  blocks of directional transmission are inputs of the corresponding weighting coefficients of transmission direction, each of  $K$  outputs of each of  $M$  blocks of directional transmission is connected to the second input of the corresponding block of summation,

the first input of each of  $M \cdot K$  blocks of summation is an input of the corresponding pilot signal, outputs of blocks of summation are connected to inputs of the corresponding analog transmitters, their outputs are connected to inputs of the corresponding antenna elements, their outputs are outputs of the apparatus for data transmission, which differs in that another  $\sum_{m=1}^M (L_m - 1)$  blocks of directional transmission and  $\sum_{m=1}^M L_m$  blocks of signal spectrum correction are added, where the first input of each of  $\sum_{m=1}^M L_m$  blocks of signal spectrum correction is an input of the information signal, the second input of each of  $\sum_{m=1}^M L_m$  blocks of signal spectrum correction is an input of the corresponding transfer function of the channel of directional transmission, an output of each of  $\sum_{m=1}^M L_m$  blocks of signal spectrum correction is connected to the first input of the corresponding block of directional transmission, each of  $K$  outputs of each of  $\sum_{m=1}^M (L_m - 1)$  additional blocks of directional transmission is connected to  $(L_m - 1)$  additional second inputs of the corresponding block of summation, where  $m$  takes on the values from 1 to  $M$ .

20. (original) The apparatus for data transmission that includes  $M$  blocks of directional transmission,  $M \cdot K$  blocks of summation,  $M \cdot K$  analog transmitters,  $M \cdot K$  antenna elements, such that the second inputs of each of  $M$  blocks of directional transmission are inputs of the corresponding weighting coefficients of

transmission direction, each of  $K$  outputs of each of  $M$  blocks of directional transmission is connected to the second input of the corresponding block of summation, the first input of each of  $M \cdot K$  blocks of summation is an input of the corresponding pilot signal, outputs of blocks of summation are connected to inputs of the corresponding analog transmitters, the outputs of which are connected to the inputs of the corresponding antenna elements, whose outputs are outputs of the apparatus for data transmission, which differs in that  $\sum_{m=1}^M (L_m - 1)$  additional blocks of directional transmission,  $\sum_{m=1}^M L_m$  blocks of signal spectrum correction, and  $\sum_{m=1}^M L_m$  summators are added, where the first input of each of  $\sum_{m=1}^M L_m$  blocks of signal spectrum correction is an input of the information signal, the second input of each of  $\sum_{m=1}^M L_m$  blocks of signal spectrum correction is an input of the corresponding transfer function of the channel of directional transmission, an output of each of  $\sum_{m=1}^M L_m$  blocks of signal spectrum correction is connected to the first input of the corresponding summator, the second input of each of  $\sum_{m=1}^M L_m$  summators is an input of the corresponding pilot signal for transmit diversity, an output of each of  $\sum_{m=1}^M L_m$  summators is connected to the first input of the corresponding block of directional transmission, each of  $K$  outputs of each of  $\sum_{m=1}^M (L_m - 1)$  additional blocks of directional transmission is connected to  $(L_m - 1)$

additional second inputs of the corresponding block of summation, where  $m$  takes on the values from 1 to  $M$ .

21. (original) The apparatus for data transmission that includes  $M$  blocks of directional transmission,  $M \cdot K$  blocks of summation,  $M \cdot K$  analog transmitters,  $M \cdot K$  antenna elements, such that outputs of each of  $M$  blocks of directional transmission are connected to inputs of the corresponding blocks of summation, an output of each of  $M \cdot K$  blocks of summation is connected to an input of the corresponding analog transmitter, an output of each of  $M \cdot K$  analog transmitters is connected to the first input of the corresponding antenna element, the first output of each of  $M \cdot K$  antenna elements is an output of the apparatus for data transmission, which differs in that  $\sum_{m=1}^M (L_m - 1)$  additional blocks of directional transmission,  $\sum_{m=1}^M L_m$  blocks of signal spectrum correction,  $\sum_{m=1}^M L_m$  summators,  $M \cdot K$  analog receivers, and  $M$  weighting coefficients of transmission direction forming blocks are added, where the first input of each of  $\sum_{m=1}^M L_m$  blocks of signal spectrum correction is an input of the information signal, the second input of each of  $\sum_{m=1}^M L_m$  blocks of signal spectrum correction is an input of the corresponding transfer function of channel of directional transmission, an output of each of  $\sum_{m=1}^M L_m$  blocks of signal spectrum correction is connected to the first input of the corresponding summator, the second input of each of  $\sum_{m=1}^M L_m$  summators is an input of the corresponding pilot signal for transmit diversity,

an output of each of  $\sum_{m=1}^M L_m$  summators is connected to the first input of the corresponding block of directional transmission,  $K$  second inputs of each of  $\sum_{m=1}^M L_m$  blocks of directional transmission are connected to  $K$  corresponding outputs of the respective weighting coefficients of transmission direction forming block, outputs of each of  $\sum_{m=1}^M (L_m - 1)$  additional blocks of directional transmission are connected to additional inputs of the corresponding blocks of summation, the second input of each of  $M \cdot K$  antenna elements in an input of the receiving signal, the second output of each of  $M \cdot K$  antenna elements is connected to an input of the corresponding analog receiver, an output of each of  $M \cdot K$  analog receivers is connected to the corresponding input of the respective weighting coefficients of transmission direction forming blocks.

22. (currently amended) The apparatus of ~~any of claims 17, 18, and 19~~ claim 17, wherein the block of directional transmission consists of  $K$  multipliers, where combined first inputs of  $K$  multipliers are the first input of block of directional transmission, their second inputs are the second inputs of block of directional transmission, and their outputs are outputs of the block of directional transmission.